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Talking About CLOTHING

Do you know that there is a vast difference in the make up, lining, sewing and general finish of clothing.

There is the "made to sell" kind, pretty patterns, gaudy linings, but there's no satisfaction in the wear; it is made in a hurry by underpaid labor; just "made to sell."

Then there's the "made to wear" kind, properly shrunk, plain but strong linings, the "vitals," or inside paddings, properly adjusted and sewed with silk, made by skilled labor and sold on honor.

The "made to wear" kind costs a little more than the "made to sell" kind, but, dear me, it is ever so much better.

We sell the made to wear kind.



SOME MORE NEW BOOKS.

IN THE FOG.....Richard Harding Davis
AUDREY.....Mary Johnston
THE FIFTH STRING.....Souza
THE SIGN OF THE PROPHET.....Naylor
LAZARRE.....Mary Hartwell Catherwood
SYLVIA.....Evalyn Emerson

They are the leaders. \$1.25.

GRIFFIN & REED.

ABOUT BUTTER

Fresh Dairy Butter 45c a Roll.
Fresh California Creamery Butter 55c a Roll

FISHER BROS.



QUEEN



PRINCESS

Of course I sell Hats. My Stock is absolutely new and complete. The very latest shapes and shades are now at your service. They are not sold at cost, but you cannot duplicate them in Astoria or Portland for the same money.



MASCOT

It costs you no more to dress in style if you buy of the leading clothier

P. A. STOKES.

EXCLUSION AND RECIPROCITY

These Two Questions Agitated Congress Greater Portion of Day.

NOTHING WAS SPECTACULAR

Protest Against the Exclusion Bill and Much Division on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A vigorous protest was made in the senate today by Cullom against the passage of Chinese exclusion bill in its present form. Coming from the chairman of the committee on foreign relations the protest made deep impression on the senate. Cullom, while expressing himself as in favor of exclusion of Chinese laborers, said that many of the provisions of the pending measure were in contravention of our treaty obligations with China. He argued that the United States could not afford to ignore its solemn treaties, although he conceded the authority of congress to enact the proposed law, if it saw fit to do so.

Patterson and Perkins supported the pending bill, maintaining that in no way did it contravene the existing treaties, as by the convention of 1894 China had agreed that Chinese laborers should be excluded from this country. The bill was drastic in its provisions, they admitted, but no more so than was necessary to eliminate the possibility of frauds.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which opened in the house today, was disappointing from a spectacular point of view. There were no sensational clashes after the debate was actually begun, and none of the bitterness which was expected to crop out on the floor came to the surface. The vote on the motion to go into a committee of the whole to consider the bill, however, developed lines of cleavage and showed that the Democrats are quite as much divided on the question as is the majority. In the division, which is regarded as a practice test vote on the bill, 114 Republicans and 63 Democrats voted for the motion and 41 Democrats and 39 Republicans against it. The vote was in reality more embarrassing to the Democrats than to the Republicans, as the members of the minority had called a conference for tonight, at which they desired to get together on the course of action.

The vote forced the hands of the Democrats as individuals before the caucus.

Payne, the Republican leader, opened the debate for the bill in a strong speech, which commanded close attention from both sides of the house. There were only two other speeches. Newlands, of Nevada, took the position that the concession should not be made to Cuba unless she were invited at the same time to become part of the United States. McClellan, of New York, favored 50 per cent reduction for the benefit of Cuba, but gave notice that if the rate of reduction was not increased he would vote for the bill. He contended that reciprocity was in line with time honored doctrines and that while the Republicans might fear it, the Democrats should not.

STREAD ON RHODES.

Rhodes' Plan for the Welfare of the World Given.

LONDON, April 8.—An article on Cecil Rhodes by William T. Stead will appear in the forthcoming number of the American Review of Reviews. The article consists of an explanation of Cecil Rhodes' views on America and Great Britain and for the first time sets forth his own inmost aims. It was written by himself to Stead in 1890.

In its three columns of complex sentences the whole philosophy of Mr. Rhodes' international and individual

life is embraced. Perhaps it can be best summarized as an argument in favor of the organization of a secret society in lines of Jesuit order for the promotion of peace and welfare of the world and to the establishment of American-British federation with absolute home rule for its component parts.

RUMOR CONFIRMED.

Hill Has Bought Control of Grandby Smelter at Grand Forks.

SPOKANE, April 8.—A special from Grand Forks, B. C., to the Chronicle, states that the report that James J. Hill and associates have secured a large interests in the Grandby smelter at that point is admitted by the smelter officials to be correct.

This is taken to mean that the deal will eventually be consummated whereby American syndicate will secure the entire holdings of the Grandby consolidation for a sum aggregating two million dollars.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT

GREAT NORTHERN PASSENGER TRAIN.

Engineer, Fireman, Express Messenger and Several Passengers Hurt.

BUTTE, Mont., April 8.—A special to the Miner from Kalispell, Mont., says: Number four, east-bound passenger train on the Great Northern, was wrecked this afternoon 30 miles east of Kalispell. Engineer Charles Hart and Fireman W. O. Cherrier, were badly scalded. Express Messenger Ed. McConville was hurt, together with a number of passengers, the names of whom cannot be ascertained.

Engine and the first four cars are a complete wreck.

The cause of the accident is unknown.

Physicians have been dispatched to the scene of the wreck, and all assistance possible is being given by the railroad company to the injured. No further particulars obtainable tonight.

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

PEKIN, April 8.—The Manchurian convention to restore the Nieu Chwang and Shan Hai Kwan railroad to the Chinese when the British relinquish control of the railway in Chi Li province.

Sir Ernest Satow, British minister here, is, however, negotiating to secure a large preponderance of British administrative control in the latter railway after it is handed over to the Chinese.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A six-story building occupied by the Pacific Coast Borax Company at Bayonne, N. J., was gutted by fire today. Loss \$150,000.

MORE MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 8.—The machinery of the Canadian militia department was set in motion today for enlisting of a contingent of 2000 men for South Africa. The department will have the contingent outfitted, equipped and ready to go on board the steamer in three weeks.

Spring Shoes

New Goods Just Arrived
The Latest Styles

WARRANTED VALUE IN EVERY PAIR.

BOSTON RUBBER BOOTS

S. A. Gilmre.

FINE REPAIRING 543 BOND ST

Opposite Ross, Higgins & Co.

HATRED RAGES MORE BITTER

No Hope For Peace Between British and Boer Yet In Sight.

THE CRUELITIES OF WAR

Boers Charged With Guerrilla Warfare and British With Killing Women and Children.

NEW YORK, April 8.—There is little faith among the Boer sympathizers here that peace is imminent in South Africa, says a Tribune correspondent from The Hague.

Hearts are hardened in consequence of the conferences held here and at Utrecht, and the Boer envoys and refugees are asserting in a louder key than ever that the war will last four years longer and that there can be no peace without independence. The credulity of the burghers in South Africa is matched by the assumption of their agents here that their deliverance is coming from England's foreign complications when there is not a cloud in the sky.

When the three Boer commissioners were sent to America it was assumed that a good case would be made out for an investigation of the military conduct of the war and the shipment of supplies of horses and mules from the United States would be prohibited. These illusions were dispelled when the delegates returned, but a new fiction has been supplied. The Boer advocates are asserting that England is fatally embarrassed by her alliance with Japan and certainly will be drawn into a war of tremendous magnitude in the Far East. The Boer sympathizers are correctly justifying an indefinite continuance of the guerrilla warfare, and forecasting the ultimate triumph of the cause of independence when British troops cannot European operations.

The Dutch were once the most astute neutrals in the world. They are now the most aggressive partisans.

CHARGE OF BRITISH CRUELITIES.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—The Boer bureau here has published a report which was sent last January by General Delarey to Mr. Kruger and which is counter-signed by Ignatius Ferrer, the acting state attorney.

This report contains numerous stories of alleged barbarities and is supported by affidavits. Besides the general accusations of placing women as screens around the British camps as a result of which practice many women are said to have been killed General Delarey gives specific instances with names and dates of the killing of wounded prisoners and women. He complains that owing to Lord Methuen's persecution, his own wife and children have been wandering on the veldt for the past year. General Delarey complains also that his mother, aged 83 years, was driven into Klerksdorp after her cattle had been stolen and her house burned. Vandermerwe, late mining minister of the Rand, now fighting under Delarey, appends a further list of atrocities committed on women and children to the report of General Delarey.

LOUISIANA BRITISH CAMP.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Colonel E. H. Crowder, of Chicago, connected with the adjutant general's department and now assigned to the department of the Lakes, according to the Tribune's New Orleans correspondent is the officer sent to Port Chalmette, La., to inquire into conditions at the military camp reported to be under the management of the British government at that point. Colonel Crowder, the Tribune says, is at New Orleans awaiting instructions from the war department.

Colonel Crowder has already briefly inquired into conditions at Chalmette. He has found, says the Tribune's cor-

respondent that the Port Chalmette railroad people claim to have full control of the land occupied by the pens and stables.

Colonel Crowder investigated the court records pertaining to the suit brought by General Pearson in a recent effort to prevent the sailing of two transports. The courts set aside the objections. It is found that nearly all the documents in the causes were forwarded to Washington as a part of Governor Heard's report to the secretary of state. Today, it is held, will decide whether there will be a thorough and immediate inquiry.

It is estimated that there are now 16,000 horses and four hundred mules penned up at Port Chalmette. At the wharves three transports are waiting to clear for Cape Town the moment the animal cargoes are aboard. A "committee" of British officers and veterinarians are busily passing on the four-footed recruits that come in daily from all points of the Western grazing districts.

OUR INAUGURATION DAY

MAY BE CHANGED FROM MARCH 4, TO APRIL.

Bad Weather First of March Assigned as the Reason By Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The agitation in favor of changing the date of inauguration of the president from the fourth of March to the latter part of April, received an impetus at the meeting of the national committee having the proposition under consideration. The change has been advocated mainly owing to the inclemency of the weather of early March.

Most of the governors of the states and territories accepted service on the committee and the letters received from them generally showed a desire for a change in the inauguration date.

It was agreed that the chairman should appoint an executive committee and such other committees as might be necessary. It was resolved as the sense of the committee that the date of the inauguration day should be changed from the 4th of March to the last Thursday of April, but that no particular bill or resolution should be advocated. Incidentally, the question of the extension of the term of congress was considered and it was agreed that this committee had nothing to do with the question of when congress should adjourn. The proposition to fix the 30th day of April was considered but received no support because it was felt that it was better to name a day of the week, rather than a day of the month; a day that would come always in the middle of the week, so as to avoid Sunday. The committee was unanimously in favor of the last Thursday of April.

COSAHAW ENDORSED.

ROSEBURG, Ore., April 8.—The Democratic county convention today endorsed Hon. O. P. Cosahaw, of the Second district.

ROOSEVELT IN THE SOUTH

Receives a Great Ovation at Charleston, South Carolina.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME

The President Spoke of the Spanish War and How it Taught Us That We Are One.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—The banquet tendered to President Roosevelt was a fitting close today, full of incidents and served to gather together men prominent in affairs of the state, having solidly in mind a greeting to the president, which should prove sincerity and warmth of feeling existing for him as chief executive of the nation. Mayor Smythe welcomed President Roosevelt to Charleston. The president's response was listened to with closest attention and was interrupted by loud and continued applause.

The president said in part: "I should indeed be but a poor American myself if I were not deeply touched and gratified by the way you have greeted me today. Around this table I see many men who took part in the great war. The war in which the younger among us here took part was because it did not have to be any bigger. But it had one thoroughly good effect: it put a cap on the structure that has been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly one we were. When we got through that war it did not make a bit of difference whatever it was, an admiral from Vermont or a lieutenant from Alabama if the man had done his duty in such a shape as to make us each feel a thrill of pride in our common nationality."

Mrs. Roosevelt was the guest of honor tonight at the most notable reception given in this city in 40 years. Mrs. Roosevelt is the first president's wife for whom a reception has ever been held here.

GROSVENOR RENOMINATED.

ATHENS, O., April 8.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district renominated Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor by acclamation.

TEN YEARS FOR ASSAULT.

SPOKANE, April 8.—Fred Stuart, colored, was sentenced this morning to serve ten years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to murder Fred Sharp, another colored man.

RED LETTER DAY.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., April 8.—Saturday, April 12, is red letter day in the history of Grand Forks and the republic. The occasion will be the formal opening of the Kettle Valley railroad.

SOMETHING NEW!

The Firefly Gas Lighter

No Tapers.
No Matches Needed.
Press the Button and the Machine Does the Rest
Saves Time. Saves Matches.
Saves Your Patience.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

The Eclipse Hardware Co.

527 BOND STREET

ASTORIA, OREGON